### FREMONT JOURNAL: JOHN MASTIN, Publisher, & Proprietor

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si saed by the expense of sarrying. How to Stor & PAPER. - First seethat you have paid for it up to the time you wish it to step; notify the Post Master of your desire, and ask him to no-tify the publisher, under his frank, (as he is author-sed to do) of your wish to discontinue.

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BUSINESS CARDS, HANDRILLA, CATALOGUES, HROW BELLS, JUNIORS' BLANCS, AWTERS' BLANKS, MARIPRETS, We would say to those of ourfriends who are it

BILL HEADS, CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, BILLS, BARR CHRCES, LAW CASES, BALL TICKETS, ETC., ETC

want of such work, you need not go abroad to ge It dene, when it can be done just as well at home. CROSHAF LONGE, No. 77, meets at the Odd Fel-hwa' Hall, in Bucklend's Brick Building, every Saturday evening.

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Lethean Etheradministered, auditeethextracted

without pain, if desired.

Office in Caldwell's Brick Building, ever Dr. Framont Jan. 24, 1851.

PORTAGE COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company. R. P. BUCKLAND, Agent: FREMONT, OHIO.

DR. R. S. RICE. Continues the practice of Medicinein Fremon and adjacent country. ORFICE, asformerly, on Frontstreet, oppo-

site Deal's new building. Fremont, Nov. 23, 1850 .- 37 BERROOM MODEE.

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Straw Goods, Groceries, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Iron, Mails, Glass, Glass-Ware And Pitteburg Manufactures in General. Morrie' Block, No. 4, April, 23, '53 TOLEDO CITY

#### TERRESS GREEFFEEF AT THE JUNCTION OF THE

Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland BAIL ROADS, CLYDE, Sandusky Co. Ohio. WREERAM BOTH, Proprietor.

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# FREMONT JOURNAL.

No Sacrifice of Principles.

VOLUME I.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, JANUARY 20, 1854.

NUMBER 52.

### poetrp.

EVENING SCENE.

ST MRS. J. A. L. B----

Look yonder! dearest Sieter, look, In the bright western sky. And see, how o'er yon cristal brook, A thousand beauties lie. A thousand beauties lie.
List to the waves of the rippling stream,
Flowing with cheerful song.
They brightly glance to the sunny beam,
Then haste their path along.

Here where oft we've stood to breathe

The fragrant Summer air.

The friendly willow tree beneath,
To view this scene so fair.

The willow branches, long and white,
Droop to the King of day.

As if to sadly bid good night,
To his fast lingering ray. We'll think of this calm setting sun

Withdrawing from our view, Behind the clouds of golden tings Which dock the sky of blue.

We'll bear in mind the Queen of night,

As she rose o'er yonder hill, And softly shed her silvery light O'er sature, hushed and still.

And then we watched the stars appear. Each small, bright twinkling orb. While the stream their light reflecting, Seemed their brightness to absorb.
This low sweet melody of waves,
Shall live within each heart,
And wake the chords of memory When we are far apart. -:0:-

TP If the reader can cite us to anything that mirrors to the sout more of holiness than the following, from Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim," we should like to see it.

At Sen -- Moonrise. [A Child speaks.] Come up the moon is rising fast,
The sea is calm, the deck is clear:
Come, mother, stay no longer here—
The moonlight will not always last.

Do you remember once you talked With me of Christ upon the sen? Now harken, for this seems to me The shining path where Jesus walked!

Along the spaking waves to-night, My heart lesped trembling at the sight, And then I spoke our saviour's name.

I should not fear his holy will, If now be stood in you bright place, And I could see his blessed face, And hear him whisper, " Peace be still!"

### Miscellaneous. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives :--A century ago, the territory now constituting the State of Ohio, was an unbroken wilderness. Her admission into the confederacy of American States, is fresh in the memary of many who are now before me. Little

one States which now constitute that Union, and their prosperity.

The just solution of political questions is altion of hardly sixty thousand. Of the thirtyment of civil and religious liberty, now live

Her resources have been adequate not only to the expense of Government, but have been applied to the construction of long lines of canals-the establishment and main enance of a magnificent system of public institutions, and to the erection and support of large and expensive institutions for the education of the unfortunate.

Private enterprise has kept pace with the ncrease of wealth and the growth of population. The wilderness has given place to cultivated fields, and smiling villages raise their spires where but a few years ago the lofty oak displayed its foliage. Colleges and other institutions of instruction have been founded and endowed. Places the most remote have been brought into close proximity by extensive lines of railroads. Indeed, the number of miles of finishing and projected railrouds, is greater than that of any other State in the Union.

Such rapid growth in all the elements which makes a great and prosperous people, must fill the heart of every citizen with patriotic hope and honorable pride. The future prospects of our people are as promising as the past has been prosperous. He would be unworthy of your confidence and respects who did not feel honored at being called by the voice of its people, to the Chief Magistracy of so great and growing a State. Words, indeed, are inadequate to express my thankfulness for the confidence which has been reposed in me, and my sense of the responsibilties of the position which I have been placed.

The growth of our State and the high position which she now occupies, have been produced by the self-reliance, energy and in- New Phase in the Maine Liquor Law. dustry of her people. The character of the government has tended to encourage the

augmenting the moral force of the people. Personal security-freedom from violence and insult-is the primary and important object of the establishment of all civil governis that the sale of liquor is illegal, the article ment. The weak must be protected from the aggresion of the strong. Life is hardly desirable where it is not secure, or when it is and the apprehension of wrong.

Our laws throw their shield around all,

and grant impunity to none. In them the weak find a refuge and support, and none are so powerful as not to need their protection. Under their equal operation all enjoy the fruits of their labor in security and peace. Our omparative freedom from anything like moopolies, by which competition is cut off, laor oppressed, and generous and ennobling rivalry is degraded, has encouraged our citisens to embark in schemes of public and private improvement, which in a society differently constituted, would never have been un- look into the matter a little, before it is too

The grant of any special privileges has not only produced the evils inherent in the sys-tem, but has been the just cause of dissatisfaction and uneasiness in the minds of the soon announce, on evidence which will be people. They have naturally felt that their rights have been abridged and the rule of per mine of great value, near Baltimore, of equality, which constitutes the very foundation.

tion of human freedom, and which should prevail in all legislative action, has been violated. The result, too, has always been unfortunate, and demonstrated the fully of going beyond the limits of declaring and securing the rights of individuals and punishing and redressing

their wrongs. Government has no right to interfere with the pursuits of the governed. When it assumes the power of discriminating between different classes, it is usurping a power of sov-ereignty which the people have never confer-The exercise of talents and industry should be left within the limits of the general laws. No class or particular body of men should possess rights or privileges not enjoyed by the whole masses of the body politic.

We are accustomed fully to consider all the advantages of the general prevalence of the principle of equality in our political system.— Like the air which we breathe, its very commonness is an obstacle to the full appreciation of all its blessings. The ordinary discharge of the duties of citizenship calls into exercise all the mental faculties. The administration of public affairs, by requiring the co-operation of the people, furnishes them with the most useful and practical lessons in government and legislation. As jurymen, they are called upon to consider the weight of evidence, to reconcile the contradictions of different statements. and to pronounce an authoritative judgment upon the law as modified by the facts thus

The right of suffrage requires them to in form thems-lves of, and pronounce judgment upon, the actions of their agents, and the propriety of legislation. The exercise of these rights and duties requires intelligence. The possession of knowledge gives moral force, discussion and activity to the individual; its universal diffusion, power and respectability to the people and perpetuity to their institu-

The Union of these States is another influential cause of our growth and prosperity, and that of every other State. The freedom of intercourse, by which the citizen of one State is entitled to the rights of citizenship in every other,-the freedom of trade, permitting the transportation of the products of agriculture and of art without import or duty, to every extremity of our extended territory, has stimulated, and, at the same time, encouraged and rewarded industry.

In this point of view, the continuance of the unity of the States is a matter of no small mportance. Its perpetuity depends upon the respect which the people have for it. That respect is exhibited by the observance of the laws which the State and National Legislature have enacted. A disregard of these laws and of the provisions of the Constitution, is a preliminary step towards the dismemberment of that Union which our fathers formed, and strove to perfect by concession, conciliation and compromise.

The fruits of dismemberment would be the destruction of the justice which they wished more than half a century has elapsed since to establish, the introduction of civil dissenthe overthrow of that liberty, the blessing of

> ways attended with difficulties. Under our form of government these perplexing difficulties are rather increased than diminished,-We have two governments, not separate, but co-ordinate. The powers of both are delegated by the people. To the one is given the management of the external affairs of the Union, and, in a degree, the intercourse of the States with each other. To the State of enduring the yoke imposed upon it by ininternal or domestic affairs. Each State is an independent sovereignty, except in those particulars in which she has waived her sovereignty to the General Government. Their intercourse with one another is, in many respects, that of independent nations.

It is, therefore, the duty of a Chief Magisrate, not only to see that the laws of his own government are properly executed, but that the rights of his own State are respected and observed by his confederates. The reciprocal duty of implicitly regarding the rights of other sovereignties is equally obligatory.

The observance of those distinctions and he performance cannot but secure our peace and perpetuate our union.

In the midst of the blessings with which we are surrounded, we should remember that an arm stronger than that of man, and a wisdom greater than human intelligence, rules and governs, guides and directs the affairs of men. The observance of the great moral laws which that Power has imposed in all our elations, personal as well as national, will be more certain than all other causes, to secure a continuance of our prosperity, and to preserve our institutions in the health and beau-

A liquor dealer in Boston has been sued by a firm to whom he has sold some fifty thousqualities, and has had an important agency in and dollars worth of liquors, since the passage of the liquor law, for all the money paid and received for the liquor. The ground upon

being contraband, or, in law, worthless. This suit will bring the question to an issue, and decide the constitutionality of the Maine law. constantly exposed to the fear of oppression Should the law be sustained, we do not see how the defendant can cacape judgment Millions of dollars are at hazard, and once let t be established that the sale of liquor is llegal, and that money paid therefore may be recovered back from the payer, and every iquor dealer in Boston will be bankrupt.

Our own liquor dealers are paying but ittle attention to the present law, and they say that no law of the kind can even be enforced But if those who pay their money for liquor can sue and recover back that money a year or two years afterwards, what will the bus ness be worth? Perhaps they had better late .- Detroit Tribune.

Important from Mexico.

Assumption of the Dictatorship by Santa Anna-Manifesto of his Serene Highness-Additional Particulars of the Sonora In-

| From the New Orleans Crescent, Dec. 26.1 The steamship Texas, Capt. H. Place ar ived at this port yesterday morning from Vera Crus the 221 inst. By this arrival we are placed in possession of Vera Cruz papers to the 22d, and of City of Mexico papers of the

On the 16th of December Santa Anna is sued the following Decree:

That seing the acts of the authorities, cor-porations, and most notable persons of all the departments and towns of the Republic in support of the declaration made in the City of Guadalajara on the 17th of November last, and having particularly consulted the Council of State, by virtue of the powers with which the nation invested me, I have decreed os follows:--

Art. 1 .- It is declared by the will the nation that the actual President shall continue to enjoy the powers with which he is now invested, so long as he shall judge necessary for the establishment of public order, the integrity of the national territory, and the complete regulation of the several branches of the public administration.

Art. II .- That in case of the death or phy ical or moral disqualification of the said Pres ident, he shall have power to select his suc cessor, naming him in a sealed paper, with the restrictions which he shall deem fit; which document, under proper precautions and for-malities, shall be loged in the Ministry of

Art. III .- The title of the most screne nighness shall for the future be attached to the office of President of the republic.

It will be perceived that by this decree, Santa Anna puts aside the rank of Captain General and accepts the pay of \$60,000 per annum which were odered him by the declaration of Guadalajara.

On the 17th December, his Most Serence Highness issued the following IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

Mexicans-Events as unfortunate as they have been continual, have appeared to be conducting the nation to its certain ruin. The springs of the public power were all relaxed the greatest disorder prevailed in all the branches of the administration; the army was destroyed; the public wealth was dissipated; liberty had fallen into complete licentiousness; and the monster of anarchy threatened to overthrow the very ruins that it had made. A change was necessary, was even inevitable, which might restore harmony between authority and rights, between the laws and over traditions and customs; between reason, morals and religion with liberty; a harmony which is the indispensable condition of order and of prosperity for nations. The short sighted who thought they saw in the great movement of Jalisco effected last year, a change purely sions in the place of domestic tranquility, and personal, have proved to be mistaken, as they

> general interest was not satisfied, nor the object of that resolution accomplished. It was not the paltry interests of a party struggling with its adversaries, northe wretched manor vres of intrigures which were at strife. It was the struggle of high thoughts with visions and miserable errors; that of the noble sentiments of nationality and patriotism with seifishness and treachery; it was, in fine, the sane systems, rose up as one man, in order to resume that original dignity with which it shone at the glorious epoch of its independence. And its magnanimous nation, so often generous to me, turned his eyes upon me, calng me to co-operate with my fellow citizens in saving it from the dreadful fate which threatened it.-What heart, truly Mexican, could resist the voice of his country, imploring

the aid of her children at such a crisis! I listened to it in the retreat to which in gratitude and perfidy had driven me; and putting everything aside, hastened to offer to gotten. That of the first magnitude of the my country the sacrifice of my repose, of my health, and of my existence.- I did it with the enthusiasm with which I have always served her. I took charge of the government only the more, that I knew the heavy weight which it would impose upon me, and the diffiulties and inconveniences to be encountered in accomplishing the high undertaking of re-es tablishing social order, and of recognizing the public administration. To this end I have directed all my efforts during the brief period which has intervened. Posterity will one day judge of the acts of my government, on which has fallen the hard task of repairing, in every branch of the government, the enormous ev ils caused by others, and in offsetting this in the m det of the completest confusion of al principles, of the most scandalous relaxation of all obedience, an immortality the most gen eral, and of the most absolute disappearance of all reverence into which legal power had fallen, through the ill combination of our laws and through the crimes of follies of those who were administering them.

I occupied myself with the utmost assidu ty in promoting the public good and pros perity, thus performing what I had promises to God and to the nation, and without aspir ng to anything but the glory of feaving, a the end of the time fixed, on the 9th of February last, the Republic respected and respectable without quiet and happy within when the unanimous, free, and spontaneous roice of my fellow citizens, expressed by their the period previously marked to one of as much time as might be necessary in order t secure the integrity of the national territory, the consolidation of public order, and the complete organization of all administrative branches. The will of the nation to this effect has

legal and pacific means of subscribed petitions, declaring that it is their will that I

sense of good men, and of distinguished men, of whatever represents the true and effective moral power of society, of those whose interest forms the interest of all, agrees in recognizing as insufficient the time allowed for consolidations insufficient the time allowed for consolidations. The company have two separate and as insufficient the time allowed for consolidations of the company have two separate and distinct lines from New York to Washington almost universal use among the wine meras insufficient the time allowed for consolidating order, restoring respect to authority, drawing closer the bonds of union among all Mexicans, and creating confidence in the independence and the integrity of the republic. The first necessity of him who governs is to know, the time public the brief period since its invention, there have jestic, and far sounding, the voice of the na- eration in the United States. tion is heard; the voice of the nation, which, depressed by misfortune, makes its last effort lines in the United States is stated at about

or me with, by placing in my hands all that the coast to Monterey and San Francisco. nower which may be necessary to snatch her The entire distance is 1,400 miles.

If I accept a power which I do not seek, and the right of transmitting it to a successor, it is because I regard them as the powers necessary for realizing the great purposes which the nation proposes to itself in conferring them upon me, and because the right of transmiting the power places the nation in safety from the horrors of anarchy. But in order to be the first in leading the soldier to A change of persons had been made, but receive from her a proportionate pay; and it been married; but her husband had died, which they desired to secure to themselves the disorder and discontent increased: the is probably for this reason the judgement of the Council has been pleased to bestow it ujon me; but when the destitute condition of the treasury is so known, I could not without sinning against gratitutde, consent to impose upon it this new burden. To deserve after leath the praise of having served my country well will be my most grateful reward. I wish nothing-I aspire to nothing.

Should it please God to prolong my days antil I may see realized my public vows, then afar from power I shall not refuse the bonors which my countrymen now offer. But it shall be when the nation reaps the happiness which I have endeavored to procure for it, and is quietly enjoying the good which I have shaped out. Should death lay me low before I can consumate that great work, my countrymen will know how to do me justice, and will then bonor my memory in my family These, Mexicans are all my feelings-all my hopes. To obtain these I judge nothing more necessary than the lifting up again into respect authority so long degraded and fornation should be accognized and respected by all. To his dignity is due the same reverence as to the nation which represents. The salary, therefore, with which the Mexicans desire that their first officer should be distinguished, I accept; but not for my personal use, and only for the greater dignity of whoever may be president of the republic, so that setting him apart from other functionaries it may serve as a mark of that respect

and reverence which all owe to him whom i has pleased all to place at the head of their learest interests, the interests of the country. Protesting to the whole nation my deep nd eternal gratitude for the vote of renewed oufidence with which it has designed to honor me, while it was placing in my hands such ample powers, which I will endeavor to use with temperance and with prudence for the good of the nation alone, I owed to my counrymen this frank and sincere declaration of the eelings of my heart, and of the honest intenions which shall guide my conduct in the ontinuation of the work which has been enrusted to me, until such a time as I shall have brought back for the republic days of solid and positive happiness. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

NEBRASKA .- The boundaries of this new Perritory, according to Senator Douglass' bill, ommences at the south-west corner of Missouri, thence running west on the line of thir legal organs on all sides, came to exact of me ty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north the lengthening of my sacrifices, and to extend latitude until it intersects the one hundred and third meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north on the said meridian until it in ersects the thirty-eight parallel of north latitude; thence west on the said parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward along been heard from every corner of the Repub. and upon the summit of the said range of ic .- From the remotest places I have had mountains to the western boundary of the the honor of receiving commissioners capeci. Territory of Minnesota, thence southward on ully directed to present to me their wishes, and with said boundary to the Missouri river, and to express their adhesion to the acts of thence down the centre of the main channel my government; and unanimous multitude of of said river to the State of Missouri, thence rable citizens, of wealthy proprietors, of south on and with the western boundary of persons distinguished by their rank and dig. said State to the place of beginning.—Cinnity, have made manifest the opinion by the cinnati Gazette.

Telegraphs of the World.

in order that he may obey, the true public the brief period since its invention, there have opinion. That which has now manifested it- been 17,500 miles of telegraph put up, and self cannot be mistaken—cannot be confound- in working order, under the Morse pa'ent ed with the rash cry of the passions, nor the alone. This amount is about two-thirds of boarso voice of political partier. Quiet, mathe total number of m les of telegraph in op-

o live honorably and happy. Such is the one hundred. There are completed and in light in which things appear to me. But, not trusting in myself alone, I sought surer advice in the high intelligence of the Council of State. ion, has been, like myself, in the manifestaions from the people the authentic will of the
Natchez, Mississippi, and \*xtends through nation and the complete vote of confidence in Texas, crosses at the head of the Gulf of Calthat which our country has deigned to hon- ifornia to San Diego, and then passes along

lish it; but I entreat my fellow citizens not ted at 40,000 miles. Of this amount there paired of. to take it ill that I refuse the personal titles were 4,000 miles in Great Britain and 27,and honors with which they have so liberally | 000 in America. Russia has commenced a adorned me; since my glory and great recomsystem of telegraphs between St. Petersburg. Alexander, was last week arrested in Mon-

## Give Us this Day our Daily Bread.

battle, it is not necessary to bear the title of Captain-General, though it be a great honor, which I esteem and appreciate at all its worth. It is just that he who consecrates his time and his toil to the service of the nation should a small house, attached to which was her vegetable graden. Young as she was she had etable garden. Young as she was, she had enough to run about and play with the other children in the neighborhood. The mother was still handsome, and desirous of a second marriage. About this time, indeed, there was visiting her a young man for whom she had conceived an affection, and whose proposition ly to await. But no proposal was made. A dark thought finally crossed the young woman's mind that there must be some obstacle in the way, and that this obstacle, was in all probability, the child. An unnatural struggle of jealousy took place, which resulted in a fearful determination-she would make way with the child! Beneath her house was tion was made of the little absentee. The
next day, after a desertion of twenty-four
hours, the mother went softly down and listened at the door. The quick ear of the child
Secretary Dobbin's recommendation to build was returned, and the mother crept quietly ette. up stairs. In the evening the lover came again. They took supper together, and passed a social evening. After the second twenagain. They took supper together, and passty-four hours had passed, the mother made ed President of this institution in the them that her child had suddenly died. And Cincinnait Gazette. so it seemed. The day after there was a funeral. The child was lying in its coffin bestrewn with flowers, brought by the little play-mates in the neighborhood, who had come to attend the funeral of their lost favori e. The procession moved towards the quiet Gottsacker, (God's acre,) where was to be planted this little seed of an immortal flower. A clergyman was in attendance. The mother stood do away with very much of the noise, and ooking down upon the grave, over which the holy man was repeating, with solemn voice, Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread \_\_\_\_\_ A piercing shrick, and the mother fell with a groan to shrick, and the mother fell with a groan to the earth. Looking wildly around her, she then, in gibbering account, r lated to the shuddering throng at the grave the very deed her | 65. The three Aldermen on the Surry ticke own hand had committed. She lived not long are also elected. after. Crazed and smitten by the hand of God, the miserably died-a signal instance of retribution, and a s'artling lesson upon the

> The motion for a new trial in the case of William Kissane, found guilty of forgery on the 18th of this month.

words, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

For It is the opinion of the Penneylvania press that the only form of a Prohibitory Liquor Law that could be got through the present Legislature would except mult liquors. The reason of this exception can perhaps be attributed to the influence exerted by a powerful organization of Brewers who have raised a purse and maintain regular bully-members a purse and maintain regular bully-members at the Capital, to prevent the passage of any such bill. It is also very generally believed by the people of that State that with the sid of money aimost any law can be got through that immaculate (?) body. But then it has a happy faculty of repealing anything that becomes unpopular. Witness the bill now before it to repeal the privileges of the Franklin Canal Company, to gratify the Erie Filibusters. Filibusters.

should continue clothed with the fullness of powers which I have till now exercised.

Never, since the memoriable epoch of independence, had the public opinion expressed itself in a manner more orderly, explicit, uniform, strong and respectable. The common sense of good men, and of distinguished men, of whatever represents the true and effective and it is now the most perfect and reliable brewery in that city:—"A gentleman, in giv-

SAD CASUALTY .- On Thursday evening, about 5 o'clock, Miss McCann, a young lady residing in Covington, near the Rolling-Mill, went to the cistern to draw a bucket of water, when her foot slipped and the was precipita-ted into the cistern. It was some fifteen or eighteen minutes before she was missed and found. When taken out life was extinct-the blooming girl of sixteen was a corps. She was an estimable young lady, and her unti-That respectable body, in which are repeated the most elevated classes of the national post Roads, as appointed by Congress in the

SPIDER BITES .- A little child died at Trenton, a short time since, from the effect of the bite of a spider, and M. R. Bamford, of that place, is now suffering in the same way, though hopes are entertuned of his recovery. He was bitten on one of his feet, and at one power which may be necessary to snatch ner from ruin, and restore to her lustre, power and glory. Ever obedient to her will, I will and in operation, throughout the world at the time during his illness his whole body was affected by inflamation, and his life was des-

adorned me; since my glory and great recompense consists altogether in the unbounded confidence which they have thus bestowed upon me. For the services which I may have chanced in my long career to render, their munificence has already rewarded me their munificence has already rewarded me to the constructed in India! A line of telegraph is now in operation between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, with stations and the city of Mexico and the city far beyond my merits. To what else could I at all the intermediate cities and towns. A bones found in the stove were subjected to aspire? I have already achieved on the field line is contemplated to extend from the city the professional and critical examination of of battle, when my sword had already consol- of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific, a disidated forever our freedom and independence, tance of 300 miles. There are now in the pronounced them to be human benes, and the highest grade to which, by our laws, can course of construction on the Island of Cuba, even went so f r as to select and adapt each mount the soldier who has served his country well. With that I am perfectly content.

If I accept a power which I do not seek, This done, the inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with these circumstances. To [Where in fiction is there anything more their utter consternation, however, the murstrange than this fact, related in the Musical dered woman now appeared in the flesh, and World, by R. Storrs Willis?] was duly recognized by her relative. A re-"The following strange incident happened examination of the remains followed, and the while I was living in Germany. In the neighborhood of Vienna there dwelt a young peas-

> etable garden. Young as she was, she had been married; but her husband had died, leaving her a little girl, who was just now old Hudson street, while holding forth to his congregation in a style that ought to have kept them awake, suddenly stopped in his discourse, and said-

> "Brethren: I have preached about half of my sermon and I percuive that twent-five or of marriage she was now beginning impatient. I shall postpone the delivery of the balance thirty of my congregation are fast asleep. of it unit! they wake up!"

There was a dead pause for about five minutes, during which time the sleepers awoke, and then the preacher went on."-Albany Express.

It is said that Col. Benton will oppose the a deep cellar, where she occasionally stored President's recommendation of a levy of tonher vegetables. Taking her child by the hand nage duties by each S ate for purposes of rivone day, she led it down stairs, and, thrusting er and harbor inprovements. Such duties it inside, closed the door, locked it, and hur. would evidently be very unequal, affording ried up stairs. The same evening her lover tome states an immense revenue, far large came; they sat chatting together, but no men- than their necessities require, while to others

caught her mother's step, and she implored six new steamers for the Navy, on account her to take her out of that dark place-she of its tending to embarrass or defeat the was so cold and very hungry. No answer Pacific Railway project .- Cincinnati Gas-

another visit to the child. Again the little Freeman G. Carey, who resigned some tline sufferer heard her, and with feeble voice beg- since. Mr. Allen has had a thorough mediged for a crust of bread—only one crust of bread. This pulled a little upon the mother's heart, but—her purpose was fixed. Another day passed. The mother went quietly down and studied law, of which he has been a very stairs and listened. All was silent. She successful practitioner. He is a pleasant of opened softly the door-the child lay dead. fective and eloquent speaker and a fine schol-Taking swiftly the body up stairs, she laid it ar, and under his management we hope and upon a bed; and immediately m king a great believe Farmer's College will continue to outcry, called the neighbors together, telling floorish and exert a healthful influence.

> INDIAN RUBBER ON RAILWAYS. On the New Jersey Centeral Railroad they are laying, for the space of two miles, indiarubber sleepers under the iron rails, expecting thus to relieve the train of those sudden communicate a springy, elastic motion to the

> The Boston municipal election resulted in the choice of Dr SMITH, the Native American Whig candidate for Mayor. The vote was

More. JULLIEN lost by the burning of the Metroplitan upwards of \$10,000. The dress ball to be given for his benefit was to come off on the 18th inst, at the above Hall.

Mrs. Bloomer was advertised to deliver a ecture on temperance, in Columbus or Wednaday evening.